

WHY THE WEST COAST OPPOSES THE JAPANESE



CHAMPIONSHIP

COLLEGES
Published by the

Committee on Japanese Legislation
Native Sons of the Golden West

1944

Why the West Coast Opposes the Japanese

THIS pamphlet has been prepared to explain some of the many reasons why the Japanese constitute a dangerous menace on the Pacific Coast. The people of the United States will understand the position taken by the vast majority of residents of the Pacific Coast if informed of the fundamental facts of this serious problem.

The Japanese problem has heretofore been chiefly the concern of the three Pacific Coast states; namely, Washington, Oregon, and California. It is now the concern of the entire nation and one that must be viewed from the standpoint of National Welfare.

On December 7, 1941, the date of the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, there were approximately 113,000 Japanese on the Pacific Coast. Of these, over 71,500 were citizens by reason of having been born in this country. American-born Japanese are called Nisei, or second generation. Alien or foreign-born Japanese are known as Issei.

Japanese Immigration

Until 1885 the Japanese government forbade the emigration of its people to other lands. In 1891, the Japanese government began to encourage emigration to so-called "favorable lands," and by 1900 she was appropriating money to send her citizens "out" by the thousands. The Pacific Coast states of the United States were considered "favorable lands," and received many of these paid emigrants.

When it became apparent that Japan was sending so many of its people to the Pacific Coast the people demanded that something be done. To curtail this influx of unassimilable persons ineligible to American citizenship the First Gentlemen's Agreement was made in 1907. In this agreement Japan agreed not to send laborers to this country. Japan, however, was allowed to control the issuance of passports, with the result that laborers continued to flock to the Pacific Coast.

This condition became so grave that in 1907 President Theodore Roosevelt entered into a second "Gentlemen's Agreement" with Japan. The terms of this agreement provided that Japan would discontinue sending laborers to the United States and that, if the Japanese population in this country increased, Japan would not object to an exclusion law. This second agreement also failed miserably. According to the United States census, the Japanese population in California grew as follows:

Year	Japanese Population
1900	10,151
1910	41,356
1920	71,952

5433

United States census figures for the three Pacific Coast states combined were as follows:

Year	Japanese Population
1900	18,269
1910	57,703
1920	93,490

To stop this influx of Japanese and to prevent the Pacific Coast from ultimately becoming a Japanese Colony, the Oriental Exclusion provisions were made a part of the Immigration Law of 1924. This law prevents the immigration into the United States of all persons not eligible to citizenship. It includes over one-half the population of the world.

Dual Citizenship

Japan has kept its hold upon these extra-territorial "citizens" by many methods.

Prior to 1924 the Japanese maintained that the children of Japanese parents were Japanese citizens no matter where they were born. In 1924 Japan amended one of its laws to provide for children born in the United States. If they were registered by their parents with the Japanese consulate they would then be Japanese citizens. Most Japanese born in Hawaii and on this coast were so registered. The law also provided for a renunciation of Japanese citizenship when the child reached majority. However, very few born on the mainland availed themselves of that opportunity. In Hawaii, where the Japanese population reaches 37.3% of the total population, only ten per cent of the American- or Hawaiian-born adults saw fit to renounce their citizenship or allegiance to Japan.

The fanaticism of the Japanese has been manifested by their will to die on the battlefield rather than surrender. We on the West Coast are cognizant of the underlying motives of all their actions.

In order to understand this fanaticism of the Japanese, let us examine some of the facts regarding their life on the Pacific Coast.

Shintoism

Every true Japanese believes that the first Emperor, Jimmu Tenno (669 B.C.) was a direct descendant of the Goddess of the Sun; also that the entire Japanese race is likewise descended from divine ancestors and is, therefore, superior to any other race on the face of the earth.

The government of Japan, its history and religion, are built directly upon this belief. The spiritual head is the Mikado, the Emperor, who is said to be a direct descendant of Jimmu Tenno. Actual leadership is now in the military class called Shoguns.

The Shinto Doctrine, in brief, is Emperor worship and teaches obedience to him and the military leadership. It is so inbred in the Japanese wherever they may live that it transcends all other feelings and has commanded the implicit obedience of the vast majority of the Japanese wherever resident. Shinto teaches that Japan, under the leadership of the Mikado, the Emperor of Japan, shall some day rule the world, and that every shintoist,

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wherever he may reside, must give up his life, if necessary, to assist Japan to achieve that destiny.

Shinto temples were located throughout the west coast area. Each was a hot-bed of Japanese intrigue. In 1941 the Japanese Imperial Government issued an edict, declaring that all Shinto priests in the United States and Hawaii and all Japanese language school teachers were, from January of that year, to be considered as officials of the Japanese Government.

Japanese Youth

Prior to December 7, 1941, the Japanese had set up the most carefully directed system in America for the education of American-born young Japanese in the ideology of Japan. In California alone, in 248 Japanese language schools, over 19,000 Japanese children attended these schools in an educational system directed from Tokyo. They taught not only the Japanese language but also loyalty to the Emperor and generally tended to inculcate Japanese patriotism in the students.

In Hawaii a startling picture was presented. In 1940, Japanese children numbering 46,670 attended the American public schools, 43,150 attended the Japanese language schools.

The system of impregnating Japanese born in other countries with Japanese ideology and patriotism was also furthered by annually taking thousands of them to Japan to be educated in Japanese traditions, culture, religion, and nationalism exactly as was a child born in Japan. Japanese taken from America so educated are known as Kibei and are normally citizens of the United States.

The Hawaiian "Sentinel" of January 27, 1938, stated:

"As a result of the Manchurian incident and the spectacular performances of Japanese athletes in the recent Olympic games, the love of Japan reached its boiling point among the second generation Japanese, who possess American citizenship rights. Things Japanese attract them so much that hundreds of these American-born youths are returning steadily to Japan for education. So great is this exodus of promising youths, that Japanese on the Pacific Coast are faced with the great catastrophe of losing their cherished rights which took them almost fifty years to gain."

"At a joint meeting, held recently by the Los Angeles Japanese Association and Los Angeles Japanese Chamber of Commerce, it was unanimously moved to call back the second generation now in Japan. The Wakayame Prefectural Association in America formed an organization, called 'Association of Calling Back Second Generation' and sent Shiro Fukioka, 59, General Secretary of the Los Angeles Japanese Chamber of Commerce, as special envoy. The Foreign Office was so moved by Fukioka's plea, that it has sent out word to all immigration organizations in different prefectures to encourage the united drive, using this slogan, 'Second Generation Return Immediately to America!'

"Fukioka, who has spent nearly forty years in Pacific Coast States, says thus in part:

"There are roughly about 20,000 American-born youths between the ages of 18 and 25 residing now in Japan. Being high school graduates, they are well versed

with the conditions and things Japanese and would make ideal immigrants to North America'."

Research of the Native Sons of the Golden West shows that in 1937 the Japanese Foreign Office urged the return to California and other Pacific Coast states of 50,000 Kibei then in Japan. It was said that there, their American citizenship can be of most service.

Is there any doubt which country was intended to receive the benefits of that service from these Kibei?

Early in 1941 the Japanese government conducted a census of Japanese residing in Hawaii and on the mainland and insisted that all Japanese youths, regardless of citizenship status, be registered.

The American Education League in protesting this census to Washington on the ground that this was not an ordinary census quoted the Tokyo "Gazette":

"This is not the ordinary census—it is a military conscription census for the purpose of preparing for the total war."

The Interned Japanese

Investigations by the United States government and by a Joint Fact Finding Committee of the California Legislature has proved that admittedly a large percentage of interned Japanese were and are openly disloyal to this country. We cannot read a Japanese mind. How many are secretly disloyal we cannot say. However, the Dies Committee reported that not less than 25% of the interned Japanese openly avowed loyalty to the Mikado. Senator Chandler reported that 50% of the internees at Manzanar and 40% at Poston had similarly declared themselves.

Pre-War Activities of the Japanese

Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, in his Final Report on Japanese Evacuation, said: "Intelligence services records reflected the existence of hundreds of Japanese organizations in California, Oregon, and Arizona, which, prior to December 7, 1941, were actively engaged in advancing Japanese war aims."

Almost every Japanese on the Pacific Coast, Issei, Nisei, and Kibei, was a member of some type of Japanese organization all of which were affiliated with the Central Japanese Association. This association was controlled by the Japanese consul. Its purpose was to "federate the Japanese with the spirit of Japan." It assisted in blocking legislation in California against the alien fishing fleets which were so obviously becoming a menace to the Pacific Coast as well as to its fishing industry.

The Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, the Dies Committee, reports the following in the Appendix—Part VIII, Second Section—Japanese Activities, to-wit: Almost immediately after it commenced its investigation of the Central Japanese Association, the Japanese consul in Los Angeles instructed the executive secretary of the association to destroy all evidence in his possession which could in any way incriminate the association. However, the investigation was successful and that Committee has sufficient evidence to prove that the association was under the con-

trol of the Japanese consul and was the parent body for the many organizations to which the Japanese belonged.

In 1941 there were over 10,000 male members in the California and 10 Oregon and Washington branches of an organization known as The North American Military Virtue Society. All of these were Nisei, Japanese born in the United States and citizens of our country.

The Dies Committee, in the report above mentioned, stated that The North American Military Virtue Society was a branch of the Great Japan Military Virtue Society. Moreover, it was the youth section of the Black Dragon Society, and that the head of that society in Japan was its adviser. Its purpose, according to its own records, was "to enhance the spirit of Japanese military virtue, to guide the citizens of Japanese ancestry, and to encourage physical culture." This was the organization that represented itself as teaching swordsmanship, while actually it gave the American citizens regular military training.

Many other organizations existed on the Pacific Coast, including many for the Kibei-Japanese educated American-born—to keep alive the "spirit and culture" obtained in their Japanese education, and all were under the control of the Central Japanese Association.

Although the Issei (foreign-born) were prevented by the Alien Land Law from owning farm lands in California, they found many ingenious ways to circumvent those laws. One of the favorite methods of violating the spirit, if not the letter of that law, was for a foreign-born parent to buy a farm in the name of his American-born child soon after that child was born. He would then proceed to farm it for the benefit of himself, always maintaining that he was only the employee of his infant child.

The Attorney General of California has in his office a map of the State of California showing the location of the Japanese prior to December 7, 1941. Oddly enough, the Japanese grouped themselves in spots adjacent to air-fields, refineries, bridges, and the like. They seemed to studiously avoid rich farm areas where no installation of military value was located, but were willing to work on inferior soil on the coast or near a strategic military area.

Sabotage

Pro-Japanese forces point out that no act of sabotage has, as yet, been proven to have been committed by the Japanese. Lieutenant General DeWitt, in his report on Japanese Evacuation, says: ". . . for a period of several weeks following December 7th, substantially every ship leaving a West Coast port was attacked by an enemy submarine. This seemed conclusively to point to the existence of hostile shore-to-ship (submarine) communication." The report further states: "There were hundreds of reports nightly of signal lights visible from the coast, and of intercepts of unidentified radio transmissions." Many guns, maps, and thousands of rounds of ammunition were found in spot raids conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Kinoaki Matsuo, Chief of the Japanese Naval Intelligence Service and a member of the Black Dragon Society, wrote an analysis of the **impending war** between Japan and the United States wherein three stages of the war were outlined.

The first stage, almost achieved, was the seizing of the Pacific Southwest and the elimination of Australia as an offensive threat. Due to the unexpected resistance of our forces and the heroic stand made by General MacArthur in the Philippines, and the losses in the Coral Sea battle, all of Japan's first-stage objectives were not realized.

The second step contemplated movement into Alaska and an attack on Hawaii. The Midway battle ended that dream.

The third step was to be an all-out attack on the Pacific Coast. In that stage Matsuo said, "when Japan is ready for an all-out attack upon America, the Japanese in the United States and Hawaii will suddenly raise a voluntary army to aid Japan's occupation of Hawaii, and the Pacific Coast."

In the many strategic localities taken by Japan, including Hong Kong, the Malayan Peninsula, Singapore, and Davao on Mindanao, the success of the attacking force was made possible by the assistance given it by the Japanese waiting for them in the sector. Even though there was little visible sabotage on our Coast, is it not reasonable to believe that Japan had provided for the same help here on the mainland of the United States that it had in all areas taken by it, and that the Japanese in Hawaii and on the Pacific Coast, many of whom were officers of the Japanese army and navy, would raise an army to aid Japan to occupy Hawaii and this Coast as Matsuo and many had boasted.

Negotiated Peace

Many of the foremost military authorities are agreed that Japan must be totally defeated. Anything short of unconditional surrender of Japan, and the destruction of its military regime, would but serve as an interlude for a future war, with all its horrors.

As long as Japan continues to teach its present and past philosophies, it cannot be a peaceful member in the family of nations.

Recommendations

1. All effort should be made to win the present war as quickly as possible. However, the people of the United States must insist upon the unconditional surrender of Japan and the complete destruction of its military government, as well as its implements of war, as planned at the Cairo Conference.

2. Unceasing and diligent efforts should be made to exchange Japanese under our control for the Americans held as prisoners by Japan. Civil, as well as military personnel, should be included in such exchanges.

3. Legislation should be enacted to provide for the deportation of all alien Japanese and American-born Japanese, who have failed to renounce all ties with Japan, its Emperor, and its Shintoism. Also of all who, by word or deed, have shown themselves to be disloyal to the United States.

4. Legislation should be enacted to prevent the teaching of Shintoism and any other "ism" holding that any

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living person should be worshiped or assisted in any way to become the ruler of the world.

5. Continuance of the War Relocation Centers, under the jurisdiction of the Army or Department of Justice for the duration.

6. A promise by Japan should be made in the Peace Treaty whereby Japan pledges itself to prevent, for all time, the immigration of Japanese to the United States and any of its possessions.

7. Legislation should be enacted to prevent the immigration of Japanese to any possession of the United States.

8. The first sentence of Section 1, Article 14 of the United States Constitution should be amended to read as follows: "All persons born of citizens of the United States or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside."

When you have read this pamphlet send it to a friend. Other copies may be procured from the Native Sons of the Golden West, 414 Mason Street, San Francisco 2, or The Grizzly Bear, 315 Wilcox Building, Los Angeles 12, California.



NOTICE

No one is authorized to accept or solicit contributions other than the Committee on Japanese Legislation N.S.G.W., 414 Mason Street, San Francisco 2, California